BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY THOMAS J PETRIKIN.

Vol. VII. *SATURDAY, October* 9, 1824. *No.* 45.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. WHICH MUST BE PAID IN CASH at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Electoral Ticket.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Presidential Electors, at the Harrisburg Democratic Convention, held on the 4th of March last, and have all pledged themselves, that if elected, they will vote for

Gen. Andrew Jackson,

FOR PRESIDENT, AND

John C. Calhoun,

for VICE PRESIDENT of the U. States

Thomas Liefper,	*James Duncan,*
Cromwell Pearce,	*John Boyd,*
Philip Peltz,	*Abraham Addams,*
Alex'r M'Caraher,	*Isaac Smith,*
Daniel Sheffer,	*William Thomas,*
Daniel Raub,	*Asa Mann,*
Joseph Engle,	*John Fogle,*
John Pugh,	PHILIP BENNER,
Adam Ritsher,	*John Rush,*
Charles Kinney,	*Peter Addams,*
William Beatty,	*Henry Sheetz,*
Valentine Geisy,	*Adam Light,*
John Reed,	*James Murray.*

Democratic Ticket

FOR

CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES

CONGRESS,

John Mitchell.

ASSEMBLY,

Jacob Herring,

James M. Petrikin.

SHERIFF,

John Keen,

Robert Tate.

CORONER,

Walter Longwell,

Robert S. Watson

COMMISSIONER,

John D. M'Mullin.

AUDITOR,

William L. Smith.

OPPOSITION LINE,

OR

FEDERAL TICKET,

AS SETTLED AT TIERNEY'S.

Congress,

JOHN BROWN.

Assembly

WILLIAM SMYTH.

Sheriff,

JOHN G. LOWREY.

Coroner,

PATRICK H. TIERNEY,

GEO[illegible]ONEBERGER.

[illegible]PSON.

[illegible]RPENTER.

Huntingdon

[illegible]ll.

[illegible]ber.

[illegible]en,

[illegible]y.

Democratic Ticket for Mifflin County.

CONGRESS

John Mitchell.

ASSEMBLY

Robert Alexander,

Calvin Blythe.

General Election.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the different counties to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate the officers to be elected: Therefore I Joseph Butler, Sheriff, do hereby make known and give public

NOTICE

to the electors of the county of CENTRE, that a general election will be held in said county, on the

2nd Tuesday of October

next, being the 12th day of the month, at the several election districts in said county; at which time and place, the qualified electors of said county will elect

ONE PERSON to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre and Clearfield, in the CONGRESS of the United States—

TWO PERSONS to repesent the counties of Centre and Clearfield in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of this Commonwealth—

TWO PERSONS for SHERIFF for said county—

TWO PERSONS for CORONER for said county—

ONE PERSON for COMMISSIONER for said county—and

ONE PERSON as AUDITOR for said county.

The electors of said county will take notice, that the election will be held at the following places, viz.

For the district composed of the township of Haines, in the town of Aaronsburg, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Meese.

The district composed of the township of Miles, at the house of —— Walborne, in the town of Rebersburg.

The district composed of Potter township at the house of Walter Longwell, Earlystown.

The district composed of Ferguson township, at the house of Robert Patton.

The district composed of Halfmoon township, at the house of Joseph B Shugert.

The district composed of Patton township, at the house of William Davis.

The district composed of Spring township and the Borough of Bellefonte, at the Court house in the said Borough.

The district composed of Boggs township, at the school house in the town of Milesburg.

For the district composed of Walker township, at the house of William Smyth.

The district composed of Howard township, at the house of John Ligget.

The district composed of Baldeagle township at the house of Hugh White.

The district composed of Logan township, at the house of Anthony Kleckner.

The district composed of Lamar township at the house of James Brown.

For the district composed of the township of Rush, at the house of James M'Girk, in Philipsburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state passed the 17th day of March 1806, it is directed that the Inspectors of said General election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 1st day of October) at the several election districts, and the elections such inspector shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present. And the inspectors chosen are required to be at the place of holding the election in their respective districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And I do further make known that by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary apartments of the United States and also that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday next after the second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law

GIVEN under my hand at Bellefonte, this 10th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and 49th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the different counties to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate the officers to be elected: Therefore I Greenwood Bell Sheriff, do hereby make known and give public

NOTICE

to the electors of the county of Clearfield, that a general election will be held in said county, on the

2nd Tuesday of October

next, being the 12th day of the month, at the several election districts in said county; at which time and place, the qualified electors of said county will elect,

ONE PERSON to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre & Clearfield, in the CONGRESS of the United States—

TWO PERSONS to represent the counties of Centre and Clearfield in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth—

ONE PERSON for COMMISSIONER for the said county—and

ONE PERSON as AUDITOR for the said county.

The electors of said county will take notice, that the election will be held at the following places, viz.

Becaria township, and that part of Bradford township lying south of an east line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run, and running to the Mushanon creek, forms an election district; and the elecors thereof shall hold their general election at the house now occupied by John Cree in Becaria township.

The district composed of Bradford township, lying north of a line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run and running to the Mushannon creek forms an election district—the election to be held at the house of George Smell.

The district composed of that part of Lawrence township in the county aforesaid, lying on the waters of Sinnamahoning, beginning at the north east corner of Clearfield county, then west to the district line between John Canon and Hunter's district, thence south by said line to a beach a corner of surveys in the name of George Meade, No. 5294 and 5295, thence north all along said line to the place of beginning, the election to be held at the house of Levi Hicks in Gibson township.

The electors of the district composed of Pike township to hold their general election at the house of James Blair, in Curwenville.

The district composed of Lawrence township shall hold their general election at the town of Clearfield.

The district composed of Covington township shall hold their election at the house of Jacob Mawrey, in said township

The district composed of Fox township, and all that part on the west side of Gibson township, to a line running north and south and parallel with the line between the townships of Gibson and Fox, and about three miles from said line between the townships aforesaid so as to include the two first ranges of surveys, the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house of James Green.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state passed the 17th day of March 1806, it is directed that the Inspectors of said General election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 1st day of October) at the several election districts and the election of such inspector shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present. And the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the place of holding the election aforesaid at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And I do further make known that by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative or judiciary apartments of the United States and also that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state.

And the Judges of the respective election districts aforesaid, are required to appoint one of their number in each district as a return judge to meet at the Court house in the town of Clearfield, on Friday next after the 2nd Tuesday in October; and the judges shall appoint one of their number to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on the 7th day after with the certificate of the votes given for congress and members of Assembly.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield this 8th day of September 1824, and the 49th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GREENWOOD BELL, Sh'ff

Electors of Clearfield County.

Take Notice

That an election will be held for the election of *twenty-eight* Electors for PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT of the United States, on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December next, which will be on

FRIDAY

the 29th day of October, at the several election districts within the said county, where the members of the General Assembly are by law elected, and the several Judges, Inspectors & Clerks, who shall have attended at the last election for the members of the General Assembly, are hereby notified to attend and perform at the said election for electors, the like duties that they performed at the said last election. Of this all will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Greenwood Bell, *Sh'ff.*

Clearfield, September 24, 1824.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, Pa. October 1, 1824.

Alexander William, Ayres John, Armor William, Barr John, Blackley Robert, Baker Lawrence, Boswick Isaac, Burton Silas, Benner Philip, Brindal William W. Barthurst Antis, Bows John, Clark Cornelius, Curry Susannah, Cain Patrick, Cadwallader Eli, Culbertson Samuel, Carral Samuel, Culbertson Jno C. Denney Jo, Etting Gratz 5, Forster James, Firestone Nancy, Fulton Anny, Fulton David, Glenn Mary, Galaspie Jesse, Houser Jacob jr. Hastings George, Hare Joseph, Horley Tho's, Huston Charles 2, Harvey William, Hall Elizabeth, Hall James, Hill Timothy, Higgins John, Hull Samuel W. Harrk George, Irvin John 4, Johnston Archibald, Jacobs Frederick, Jones Isaac, Koble George, Kirk John 2, Karlan Jo hn, Long Wm. or John, Leach George Lowrey David, Leece William F., Lee Abraham, Linn James, Midcalf Edward, M'Elwain John, Mirow John, M'Ewin William, Esq. Moore Robert jr. M'Murtrie James, M'Cord Robert, M'Kee Andrew, Malone Frederick, M'Kinney Isaac 2, Moore Thomas, M'Cullough William, M'Garvey Wm., Moyer Henry jr. Neel John, Neel Isaac, Naylor Samuel, Petrikin James M 2, Patton Samuel, Price William P., Roble John, Rossman Samuel, Reside James, Ross William, Ream Abraham, Rea Samuel, Robison Charles G 2, Reese Henry, Ross Martha, Smith Abraham, Shank Frederick, St Clair David P. Smyth Wilson, Swisher Joseph, Shuman Michael, Sharp James, Smith James, Shade Henry, Stagart Mr. Sinnit Charles, Sedlir Maffet, Shellinberger William, Steel Martin, Shank Jacob, Stouber Benjamin, Shank Daniel, Thomas Thomas, Toland Gracy, Williams James, Woods Mathew, Wilson Alexander, Williams Isabella, Williams Ellin C. Wear David, Way Charity, Zimmerman Hetty.

H. HUMES, *P. M.*

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, in all its various branches, in the shop occupied by James Williams as a currying shop, and immediately at the end of the bridge across Spring Creek, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where all orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Approved country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

JAMES M'CORD.

Bellefonte, Oct. 1, 1824.

Notice.

The President and Managers of the Philipsburg & Susquehanna turnpike road company are ready to receive proposals for rebuilding the bridge over Clearfield Creek. Applications, with particulars of the plan on which it is proposed to construct the work, to be made either to the president of said company, at Philipsburg, or to the committee of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike company, appointed for the purpose at Bellefonte.

From the Franklin [Philadelphia] Gazette, Sept. 29.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LA FAYETTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

On Monday morning, General LA FAYETTE crossed the Deleware at Trenton, and arrived at Morrisville on the Pennsylvania side. He was conducted over the river by the Governor of New Jersey and the Trenton committee of arrangement. At Morrisville he was received by the Governor of Pennsylvania, his staff, the Philadelphia committees of arrangement, and numerous troops and citizens of Bucks and the city. The Governor then addressed General LA FAYETTE in the following manner:

General LA FAYETTE:—The citizens of Pennsylvania behold, with the most intense feeling, and exalted regard, the illustrious friend and companion of WASHINGTON.

With sentiments of the highest veneration and gratitude, we receive the early and great benefactor of the United States; the enlightened Statesman, Philanthropist and Patriot of both hemispheres.

The sincere and universal joy which your arrival has diffused over the nation, is no where more deeply or enthusiastically felt, than in Pennsylvania; whose fields and streams are rendered memorable by your achievements; whose citizens were the [illegible] flowers of your standard, and the [illegible]

nesses of your sacrifices, and toils in the defence of American Liberty. The eventful scenes of your useful life are engraven on our hearts. A nation has rejoiced at your successes, and sympathised with your sorrows.

With ardent pleasure we have ever observed your strenuous exertions a the friend of man; and whilst your great services, rendered in the cause of humanity, have commanded our admiration, the purity of your motives has insured the love and affection of Americans.

With the best feelings of the heart we now approach you, with the assurance that, if any thing could add to our happiness on this interesting occasion, it would be the hope of enjoying the distinguished honor of your permanent residence among us, and that a long and splendid life of usefulness may be closed in the State whose soil has been moistened with your blood, generously shed in the cause of Virtue, Liberty, and Independence!

To which the General made the following reply:—

On the happy moment, long and eagerly wished for, when I once more tread the soil of Pennsylvania, I find in her affectionate welcome, so kindly expressed by her first magistrate, a dear recollection of past favours and a new source of delightful gratifications. The very names of this State, and her capital, recal to the mind, those philanthropic and liberal sentiments, which have marked every step of their progress.

Pennsylvania has been the theatre of most important events—a partaker in the arduous toils and meritorious sacrifices, which have insured the success of our glorious and fruitful Revolution. I particularly thank you, sir, for your gratifying mention of my personal obligations to the Pennsylvania line; nor will I ever forget, that on Pennsylvanian ground, not far from this spot, I enjoyed, for the first time, the delight to find myself under American tents, and in the family of our beloved Commander in Chief. Now, Sir, Pennsylvania is in full possession, and reaps all the prosperities, and happy consequences, of that great national union; of those special institutions, which by offering in a self-governed people, the most perfect example of social order, that ever existed, have reduced to absurdity and ridicule, the anti-popular arguments of pretended statesmen in other countries. In whatever manner I may be disposed of, by the duties and feelings in which you have been pleased to sympathise, I shall ever rank this day among the most fortunate in my life; and while I beg your excellency personally to accept my cordial acknowledgments, I have the honor to offer to him, as governor of the State, a tribute of my profound gratitude, and respectful devotion, to the citizens of Pennsylvania.

"It was impossible, says an observer of the interesting scene, to witness the meeting of the Governor and General La Fayette without the deepest emotion. The eloquent and feeling address of the Governor; the affectionate reply of the General; the profound silence, the deep attention, the eager gaze of the beholders; the splendor of the military array, surrounding the field of reception; the spontaneous pouring out of the gratitude of the whole people, under a brilliant sky, which appeared to beam the smiles of Omnipotence upon the scene, produced altogether an effect of almost awful moral grandeur, which baffles description, and would put to the blush the utmost efforts of European pageantry." The General and his suite having breakfasted, in company with the Governor, his aids, the city committee, the honorable Mr. Ingham and several other respectable gentlemen, at the hospitable mansion of Mr. Wadell of Morrisville, he reviewed the military assembled there; and being placed with Joseph S Lewis, Esq in the splendid barouche, drawn by six dark cream colored horses, with two outriders on horses of the same color, the General proceeded for Bristol. The Governor, and his son George Washington La Fayette followed in a handsome barouche drawn by four black horses. The First Troop under lieutenant Simmons acted as the immediate escort of the General. Other troops from the county and from Bucks, and a numerous cavalcade of citizens, attended him to Bristol where he arrived at one o'clock and dined. The whole surrounding country poured its inhabitants into Bristol to witness the arrival there of the "nation's guest." Dinner being over, the General resumed his journey, accompanied as before, and reached Frankford at a quarter before seven o'clock on Monday evening. All along the road, multitudes of people announced their joy at his approach by loud and long continued acclamations. Frankford presented a scene of joy and gaiety seldom witnessed in a place of its population and extent. A general illumination, an elegant arch, music, the shouts of the busy and admiring crowd assembled there, united to celebrate the arrival of the friend of Washington and of mankind. Several ladies and gentlemen were introduced to him. The General lodged at the Arsenal on Monday night, and breakfasted there the next morning.

RECEPTION OF LA FAYETTE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Early yesterday morning, the city of Philadelphia and the Southern and Northern Liberties presented a scene of bustle, intense anxiety, and universal preparation for the reception of "the nation's guest," that beggars all description. All the stores, offices and shops were closed; all business was suspended; and the whole city seemed to be in motion towards Kensington by seven o'clock. By eight o'clock it was extremely difficult to proceed on horseback to the field of review, which was on the Frankford road, about a mile and a half from Kensington. Every street and every road on the route were literally thronged with the military and multitudes of people of both sexes and all ages and conditions. We nevertheless succeeded in reaching the ground by nine o'clock. The field of review was judiciously selected. It is situated on the south side of the road leading from the city to Frankford, and gradually rises for nearly one quarter of a mile, affording to the spectators a most commanding view of the whole line of troops. By ten o'clock, the different corps of volunteers of the first division of Pennsylvania militia, infantry, artillery and cavalry, & the volunteers from Bucks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Northampton, Lehigh, Montgomery and New Jersey, the whole amounting to five or six thousand, under Major General Cadwalader, were formed in an oblong square. No troops ever exhibited a more soldierlike and elegant appearance.

At a quarter past ten o'clock, the General, accompanied by the Governor of Pennsylvania, entered the field in the elegant barouche and six which had been provided by the committee to convey him from Morrisville to the city. His arrival was announced by the acclamations of at least fifty thousand people assembled to witness it, and by a grand salute of one hundred guns from the artillery under the command of Colonel Prevost. The barouche drawn by four black horses, containing the son of General La Fayette, and several other barouches, also entered the field. In a few moments the General descended from his carriage, and was introduced to General Brown, the field officers, and others. Attended by the Governor and General Cadwalader on his right, and by Major Gamble on his left, General La Fayette then passed along the whole line of troops on foot, with his hat off, and bowing at almost every step. The bands of music attached to the different corps of volunteers, played a number of appropriate tunes and marches during the review. A fine corps of mounted officers under Colonel Darlington, from Chester, dismounted, and were also reviewed. We understand that the General expressed himself highly delighted with the admirable appearance and conduct of the troops.

The review was, without any exception, the most splendid military exhibition we have ever seen. After the General had walked around the immense line of the square, he took his position in the centre of the field, and the whole of the troops wheeled into column, and performed the marching salute. The regularity of the movements of a body of five or six thousand men, all in splendid uniform, marching and counter marching in various directions, yet all with the utmost precision, and accompanied by their respective bands of music, was most imposing and pleasing. And our fellow citizens are much indebted to the commanding General, his officers and men, for affording our distinguished visitor so favorable a view of our military character.

At about twelve o'clock, they took up the line of march to the city. The military and civic procession was formed between twelve and one o'clock, the advance of the latter resting on Kensington bridge. About 1 o'clock, the procession commenced its march. Major General Cadwalader and his staff, Major Gamble of the Marine Corps, and the mounted officers of the militia of the first division and the neighboring counties, among whom were two or three heroes of the revolution, formed the advance of the procession. Brigadier General Patterson and his staff succeeded at the head of the first division of Pennsylvania volunteers, including a squadron of cavalry under the command of captain J. R. C. Smith, colonel Watmough's battalion of infantry, and the artillery under colonel Prevost. After these followed three open carriages with some of the members of the committee of arrangement. Then came the WELCOME GUEST OF THE NATION, accompanied by the venerable Judge Peters, a patriot of the revolution, in the splendid barouche and six, succeeded by the Governor, his aids, and the adjutant general of Pennsylvania, in a barouche and four, the son of the Secretary of General La Fayette in another barouche, & General Brown and the Governor of New Jersey in their carriages. In the rear of these were a troop of cavalry and some infantry. Then commenced the civic part of the procession, at the head of which was Chief Marshal Swift, attended by two or three of his aids being stationed in different positions in the line. The surviving soldiers of the revolution, seated in three successive large open carriages, with appropriate mottoes and devices, followed the chief marshal. Then came the printers, a part of whom were actually engaged in striking off, with a Franklin press, impressions of an Ode to General La Fayette, written by James N. Barker, Esq.

The young men of the city and county, the cordwainers, the weavers and other manufacturers, two beneficial societies, the shipwrights and ropemakers, the young lads and other numerous bodies of citizens, the butchers mounted on grey horses, and in their appropriate uniform, blue pantaloons and white frocks, the waggoners, carters and draymen, the agriculturists, and the members of various other occupations, completed the civic part of the procession. They were followed by the second brigade of volunteers under General Castor, the Montgomery and other volunteers from neighboring counties, some of the cavalry, and "mounted citizens," with the "star-spangled banner," "the Cadmus," and "the spirit of '76," which closed the entire procession. In every square along which the procession moved, from Kensington inclusive, to the State House, scaffoldings were erected, with benches and seats on them, and they were filled with spectators, chiefly females, to welcome La Fayette to our city. The windows of the houses were thrown open; they were crowded and decorated with elegant and well dressed ladies, who joined in the huzzas and applauses, as the General passed along. The venerable hero rode with his hat in hand, and was continually bowing in acknowledgment of these gratifying testimonials of gratitude and esteem.

In the Northern Liberties, the procession passed under several beautiful arches raised in honor of the General. one in particular, erected in Fourth near Green streets, under the direction of the corporation of that district, struck us as peculiarly fine. Three or four other arches were almost equally handsome. All had on them mottos and devices appropriate to the occasion, and in allusion to the memorable event they were designed to celebrate. On the top of the arch at the corner of Fourth and Race streets, sat a *living eagle*, who, although in bondage, seemed proud of the exalted station which he occupied.

When General La Fayette crossed Vine street into the city, the John Adams, under captain Dallas, moored at the wharf at the end of that street, fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

As the General passed the dwelling of Mrs. Robert Morris in Chesnut street, he rose on his feet in the barouche, and respectfully bowed to her in the most graceful manner.

At five o'clock, he arrived at the State House; his arrival there was announced by another salute from the John Adams, which had dropped down to Chesnut street wharf. Previous to this the military were drawn up into two lines facing inwards. As the veteran passed between these lines, descended from his barouche, and was conducted under the civic arch, into the Hall of the Declaration of Independence, the shouts of the immense multitude collected about this spot, the waving of hats by the crowd that filled the side space in front of the State House, and of handkerchiefs from the thronging balconies, galleries and windows, resplendent with beauty, gave an animation to the scene which cannot be easily described. A fine band of music played the appropriate air, "See the conquering Hero comes," as he alighted & passed along the covered way, and through the main door of entrance into the vestibule. He several times stopped to bow in various directions to the friends who surrounded him on every side. After the General had been conducted by the committee into a room adjoining the Hall of Independence, the procession moved on. The proper arrangement having been made, the General was ushered into the Hall of Independence. At the upper end of the hall, near the statue of Washington, sat the Mayor, with our guest and the Governor of the State. On the left of the sofa were the chairs occupied by the Governor's suite. The members of the Select and Common Councils were arranged in the front row of chairs on either side of the hall, extending in semi-circular lines, and behind them, on corresponding lines, were the Recorder and Alderman, the members of the Cincinnati, Officers of the Army and Navy, and distinguished citizens and guests. Among the latter were distinguished general Brown, with his suite, commodore Stewart, commodore Barron, commodore Nicholson, Major Gamble and captain Biddle. After the address of the Mayor, which was followed by a cordial embrace, and the reply of the General, which was delivered with much feeling, and in a most unaffected manner, the company were individually presented; the suite of the Governor, the Cincinnati and the presidents of councils, by the Mayor; the councils by their respective presidents; the aldermen by the Recorder; and the citizens and guests by Joseph S. Lewis, Esq, of the committee of councils. On passing the Bank of the United States, where the surviving officers of the revolution and the Marine Corps were assembled, the barouche of the General stopped, while he stood up and made a short but affectionate address to the former.

The General was conducted under a suitable escort from the Hall of Independence to the Mansion House, where he resides while he remains in the city.

The other venerable surviving soldiers of the revolution, in cars, with appropriate emblems and mottos, were loudly cheered as they passed. This was delightful. They were highly animated, and frequently uncovered their hoary heads to answer the huzzas of the people.

At the grand arch in the Northern Liberties, a choir of well dressed youths of both sexes, arranged on either side of the road, chaunted a hymn of praise and welcome to the friend of our country.

The part the ladies took in the welcome is very creditible, they were all vivacity and beauty, and their charms lost nothing by negligent attire. All that dress could add to nature was liberally bestowed.

We have not time to-day to give a description of the superb civic arch erected across Chesnut street under the direction of Mr Strickland, nor of the elegant manner in which the Hall of Independence was fitted up by the same accomplished architect for the reception of "the nation's guest." Such a description shall hereafter be presented to our readers. At night the whole city, the Northern Liberties and Southwark were brilliantly illuminated. We have never seen anything of the kind at all comparable to this. Transparencies of every description; lamps and candles put into every variety of forms; all the devices and designs which ingenuity could invent, or art or industry carry into effect, to give splendor to the illumination, were every where to be seen. The civic arch was beautifully illuminated with variegated lamps. The Museum, the State House, all the public offices, the bank of the United States, the other banks, all Chesnut street, were almost literally in a blaze of magnificent lights. So attractive was that street, that from half past 7 to 10 o'clock, it was extremely difficult to pass up and down.

THE PATRIOT

"Not for himself but for his country."

SATURDAY, October 9, 1824.

We have received two or three communications relative to William Smyth, which we must decline publishing at present. The relation in which the Editor stands to one of the candidates for the assembly nominated by the Delegates, forbids that he should interfere. The question rests with the Democratic party. We cannot forbear, nevertheless, to express our regret that Mr. Smyth should attempt to break up and defeat the Settled Ticket—a course of conduct which we would exclaim against pretty loudly, were it not for the reason already given. We ever have, and ever shall advocate the delegation system, because it is the only mode of uniting and harmonizing the democratic party.

On Thursday evening last, about nine o'clock, we received a communication from William Smyth, signed with his own name and written with his hand, which he requested us to publish. This we endeavored to do but found it impossible. We were hurried with the printing of tickets and other job work in the beginning of the week, and had to use every exertion to get our paper to press in time for the mails. Altho' our day of publication is on Saturday, yet we must always work off our paper on the Friday morning previous, in order that we have the advantage of the eastern and southern mails. Those acquainted with printing will see at once the impossibility of inserting a lengthy communication only received at a late hour the evening previous.

We believe that Wm. Smyth will lose nothing by keeping it from the public eye until after the election. We have no doubt it was Mr. Smyth's sole object, in sending this communication for publication at so late an hour, to tell it over the county that we had refused it a place in the columns of the Patriot; but in this he shall be disappointed. We promise him faithfully that it shall appear in our next, *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim*.

Robert Allison is the federal candidate for Congress. It was announced by a courier from Huntingdon, who arrived in Town on Saturday last. Unless the democratic party in Centre county adhere pretty unanimously to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Allison will be elected. Mr. Allison was nominated because the Old-Schoolmen & Federalists found that Mr. Brown has no chance whatever. He will be beaten by a large majority in his own county. He may take some votes from Mr. Mitchell, but it cannot be that he has any hopes of success himself. We hope the Democrats of Centre county will throw away as few of their votes as possible.

Wm. W. Potter, Esq called upon us and denied positively that he was the author of "Investigator," which was answered by "Truth" published in our last. We have it from a respectable source that David W Hulling, of Lewistown, was the author, and that he had boasted of it. We thought it impossible that a man in Centre county could publish such deliberate and wilful falsehoods respecting Mr. Mitchell. It is but that it is known who did it.

A NEW WORK.

A work entitled "The Travels, *adventures*, and *wonderful works* of D. W. Hulling, Esq. in *Sugar valley*, Centre county, some months ago, is preparing for the press, and may perhaps shortly appear.

Motto to the title page,

"Oh *Barney* let the *girls* alone
Why don't you let the *girls* alone!
Why *can't* you let the *girls* alone
And let them quiet be!

Wm. M'Minn declines being a candidate for sheriff. He submitted to the delegation and was not nominated, and now comes out like a sound democrat and declines. Such disinterestedness is well calculated to promote the success of the democratic party and ensure its union and strength. The truth is, when submission was most expected it has been least found.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

The talents of the man who is destined to inhabit "the Stupendous Brick Mansion o'er-shadowed by the grand and majestic summit of Tussey mountain," have been put in requisition in aid of Mr. Brown and some others. I have not had the opportunity of seeing the *Hand Bill* which "our worthy Boniface" has caused to be issued from the Press of Mr. Dickson, for the special use of the Penns-valley folks, "his new acquaintances," but I have been told that he has even over-reached himself. "Tigers and Turnpike roads" play through the production in all the beautiful confusion of metaphorical rigmarole. Surely the good Democrats of Potter township must be highly obliged to this *distinguished Orator*, for the interest he evinces in their affairs. I should be glad to examine this second specimen of elegant composition, but I must wait till I have more time, for unfavorable weather has prevented me from finishing my seeding as soon as formerly.

A FARMER,
OF POTTER TOWNSHIP.

JOHN G. LOWRY,

By this notice, informs the citizens of Centre county, that he is not a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, as has been stated; had he been a candidate, he would have given in due time regular notice thereof.

Bellefonte, Oct. 4, 1824.

To the Democratic Republicans of Centre county.

Having, as a candidate for the Sheriff's office, specially instructed the Delegation [illegible] met in the Borough of Bellefonte the 18th ult. they should [illegible] that it was [illegible] nominate a [illegible] office, to [illegible] cratic party [illegible] port the [illegible] fore had [illegible] thus made [illegible] as a candidate [illegible] port of [illegible] fortunate [illegible] together [illegible] edgment [illegible] port of [illegible] unavailing [illegible] cedent' [illegible] come to [illegible] Democratic [illegible] candidate [illegible] that of [illegible] the people [illegible]

fairly made, that there can be any reasonable objection advanced against it by thorough going, liberal minded, consistent democrats.

WM M'MINN.

Potter township, Oct. 4, 1824.

To the Democratic Republicans of Clearfield county.

FRIENDS & FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I hasten to contradict a false and slanderous imputation, which a weak and wicked faction have very industriously circulated, with a view to divide and distract the party of which I am professedly a member; and having made this allusion, I will observe, that I am not thus associated for the purpose of persecuting honest men of other parties, or of aggrandizidg myself at the expense of any person. I never will proscribe any individual for his party name, so long as he evinces an attachment to our free institutions, and a disposition to support the laws and constitution of the country.

You have been told that I have had "the presumption to set myself up as a candidate for the general assembly of this commonwealth, and that I am riding and running day and night through the country soliciting your suffrages at the ensuing general election"—that I am proclaiming to the people "that no other person but myself can be elected, and unless I am taken up you will not succeed in getting a member from this county the coming year." These assertions are positively false. They have not the least shadow of truth for a foundation; and nothing but desperate wickedness of heart could have induced a contemptible h—l engendered faction to fabricate and give publicity to such infamous falsehoods. I ask of you the favor, before you pronounce me an "aspiring demagogue," to enquire of yourselves whether you have ever witnessed such conduct as has been imputed to me? If you have not, enquire of your neighbor, and if you find me guilty of the conduct with which I am charged, then denounce me, give full vent to your feelings, and if not cheerfully, I will at least passively bear the lash of your whip. If it be a crime to assist in defeating the plans of your enemies, an unprincipled and discontented faction, who would fain rule the destinies and ruin the character of our county, then am I guilty indeed. I have assisted in carrying into execution measures to unite the honest people of the county in the choice of a county commissioner. Confident of your success, and with full reliance on your candor, justice and discrimination, I am very respectfully your friend and fellow citizen,

REUBEN WINSLOW.

Clearfield Town, Sept. 14, 1824.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

There has lately been a meeting of some friends of J. Q Adams at Carlisle, who have proceeded a certain length in nominating electors to support that gentleman for President. It had been supposed for some months that Gen Jackson would have the votes of Pennsylvania. At length the friends of Mr. Crawford formed a ticket. Then meetings were held to form one for Mr. Clay. And now one is partly formed for Mr. Adams—and the different districts in the state are invited to complete it, by nominating each district for itself a suitable person. Perhaps it is right that a ticket should be formed, and before the public, for each candidate.

The convention at Harrisburg last winter, agreed to support Gen. Jackson with uncommonly little of dissent; and if the twenty-eight votes of Pennsylvania could elect him, I should not trouble my fellow citizens with the following remarks—He was suddenly taken up for the avowed reasons—that we would break down the irregular nomination of Mr. Crawford, at Washington, by a minority—and that his military talents might be necessary to resist some supposed designs of the Holy Alliance. In a matter of such importance, we ought, fellow citizens, to guard against mistake, to examine carefully, to inquire as to all the facts within our reach, and to draw our conclusions, and regulate our conduct, on cool reflection. The President is to be chosen by a majority of the electoral votes of all the states; or by the House of Representatives, in which each state has *one* vote, and *no more*.

No man who reflects on what he says, and who cares what he says, will pretend that there is the most distant prospect of Gen. Jackson obtaining electoral votes enough to make him President. The same members of Congress who were at Washington last winter, are to meet this fall, and if no one is chosen by the electors (and a member, to make a choice, one candidate must have not barely the greatest number, but a *majority of the whole*) the choice devolves on the House of Representatives. Now I never heard any person say that Gen. Jackson will be the choice of that House. It has been uniformly said, and truly said, that if it comes to the house of Representatives he will be defeated. If he will not get a majority of electoral votes, and will not be chosen by Congress, he cannot be President. I wish to deal fairly. Consider of this not in heat and passion, but with coolness. Discard party zeal and prejudice. The occasion calls for the understanding and patriotism of the citizen. It often occurs that we wish a particular person elected to office—If we cannot persuade on a majority to join us in this wish—if we are certain that he cannot and will not be elected, we may still vote for him and lose our vote; but this does no good to us nor to him. Is it not wiser if there are several candidates, besides him whom we prefer, to select that one of the others best calculated for the office, and assist to elect him? Pennsylvania is a large state, important in the union, and to its own citizens the most important. What wise man, or good citizen, would throw away our twenty eight votes, and reduce us to a single vote in Congress? Will not the friends of Gen Jackson, when it is found, as it most certainly will be, that he is not chosen by the electors, wish they had liberty to vote again, in order that the twenty eight votes of the state might be given to some other man whom they choose next to him? I have heard men of standing say they would stick to Jackson to the last—vote for him in every stage, whether he could be chosen or not. I ask such men to consider, and I ask you fellow citizens to consider, to what this leads. I admit that the first vote in Congress, the members of each state will vote for the man they would prefer. Well, some have more votes than others—who will be dropped? the lowest certainly—the principle of our government is that the minority must yield to the majority; and if it does not, what is the consequence? nothing but anarchy, or dissolution of the union, or civil war. Those then who talk of adhering to a favorite candidate to the last, are thoughtless, they know not what they say, or they are *not republicans*. The crowned heads who compose the Holy Alliance would give us the same advice. It would put an end to the only republic in the world sooner than the combined force of the whole world.

Those who framed our constitution foresaw difficulty and danger to the republic from contested Presidential elections. We had one, and it shook our political fabric to its foundations. Every one can imagine the danger and the disgrace to a great nation, while its Legislature is sitting days, weeks, months, all other business suspended, unable to agree on a President. Every one must see intrigue, corruption, violence, war, to be the possible consequence.

At this time, in this situation, what is the duty of a good citizen? To be rash, violent and headstrong; or cool prudent and circumspect? Ought prejudice, or passion, or pride, or interest, to govern? Or ought we, as good citizens, to consider not only what we wish to do, but also what we can do, and what the welfare, perhaps the safety, of our country requires us to do? We are called on to throw away the vote of this state—to reduce it to one in the House of Representatives—or to make the twenty eight electoral votes decisive of the election.

There are four candidates: Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay—Of these Mr. Crawford never can get the vote of Pennsylvania; any one of them will be prefered to him. They are all known to the public, but known in different stations—have all been tried, but not in the same capacity—have all great ability, but not of the same kind, nor in the same degree. Three are southern men, and one from the north; two, natives of Virginia. I do not say that *local situation* ought generally to be decisive in a question of this kind; nor would it be right totally to exclude it from view. Consider it in this view: It is obvious that southern Presidents appoint more than a reasonable proportion of southern men to office. Witness the Supreme Court of the United States, *five* south of Potomac, *two* north of it, and the proportion is pretty much the same through all the appointments. This has occurred, not because great, legal, or political ability is to be found there in proportion of five to two, compared with the northern division; nor because the three last Presidents have for a moment intended a preference to that section of the country; but, having lived there, the Presidents have more or less a *personal acquaintance* with every southern man of ability—of those at a distance they have only heard. The effect of this in making appointments is easily seen, and the effect must always be the same. The President ought not to be chosen in succession from the same state. Possibly one state claims already, in that respect, a preference; and possibly in less than fifty years it may call it a right. The Emperors of Germany were really elective, but the House of Austria succeeded in procuring a few Emperors successively to be elected from that family, and now the heir is elected as regularly as the heir succeeds in England. In the ancient Grecian Republic, Sparta and Athens were indulged in one or the other of pointing the commander in chief wherever the forces of several states acted together; at length this was claimed and exercised as a *right*. The same thing occurred in the Republics of Switzerland; and more strikingly in the Netherlands, where at length the seven United Provinces lost their name, and were called from one Province the Republic of Holland. I would then, not take an inferior man on account of the place of his birth and education; but between equals I would prefer a President of a different state from his predecessor; and this not from prejudice, but on principle. It is not, however, conceded that the different candidates are equal. As to the internal government of this country, Mr. Crawford's opposition to a system protecting our manufactures and agriculture, is well known. Mr. Clay and Mr. Jackson supported those measures, and it is equally well known that Mr. Adams has long been a zealous advocate of that policy.

As to foreign nations, I will assume it that no good citizen, of any denomination, wishes for a war. That it ought to be avoided as far as possible, & would only be waged when it become *necessary*. That the President who would equally steer us clear of "entangling connections," and of "actual collision," would deserve our preference. We know little of Gen Jackson, except as a warrior. Mr. Crawford was employed on a foreign mission, and not much done. Mr. Clay was joined with Adams and others in making our late Peace. But what of Mr. Adams? He was a foreign minister under Washington in 1797; and continued abroad, in different stations, till 1802. He was in the Senate of the United States during great part of Jefferson's administration. When the aggressions of England became intolerable, he was among the very first to oppose them; and his native state being dissatisfied, he resigned. Mr. Madison foreseeing a war, thought it prudent to secure the friendship of some of the European states, and Mr. Adams was sent to Russia, at that time closely united with England. His success was complete. He was at least as much, and as usefully, employed in making our late Peace with England, as any of our ministers. Mr. Monroe appointed him Seretary of State, and for eight years he has managed our intercourse with all foreign nations in a way that his friends and his enemies admit to be not barely well enough but highly advantageous and honorable to his country. He has served his country at home and abroad—under Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, always with honor to himself and advantage to his country. He had the esteem of Washington—he enjoys in a high degree that of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Monroe. Nay more, he has that of his enemies—every voice, of every political man, of every party, in this country, sounds his praise; or admits it when proclaimed by others.

It is true that some of the measures of his father's administration were displeasing to the great mass of republicans in this, and some other states; and this conduct, or misconduct, of his father is the objection to him, and it would seem the only objection to him. I propose to examine this hereafter—to inquire into it fairly; also into the political life of J. Q Adams. and perhaps it may appear that those who support Mr. Adams, can do so, with as much assurance of his inflexible integrity, and patriotism, as of his uncommon acquirements, and transcendant abilities.

A REPUBLICAN.

The Bible Society of

Centre county will meet on the second Wednesday of this instant.

At a meeting of the select and common councils, held on the twenty-third instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the select and common councils, That a committee of three members of each council be appointed to wait upon his excellency the governor of the commonwealth, to congratulate him upon his arrival in Philadelphia, and to express to him the great pleasure with which the members of the corporation have witnessed his desire promptly to participate in the reception of the Nation's Guest.

On the following day the committee waited upon his excellency, and Mr. Robbins, their chairman, expressed to him, in a short address, the sentiments contained in the foregoing resolution; after which the following correspondence took place between the governor and the councils.

To the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:

I cannot but be highly gratified by the polite and flattering attention which I have received from the authorities and citizens of Philadelphia. The good feelings which I have witnessed with so much pleasure, are among the subjects of congratulation which the arrival of our illustrious guest has produced. To continue and extend these feelings should be our mutual care; which can be usefully and extensively done by facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of our great and growing state.

That our beautiful city, the pride and ornament of the state, may continue to increase in splendor, and in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is my most sincere desire. Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves individually, the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

J ANDREW SHULZE

September 24, 1824.

SIR: We have had the honor to receive your communications of the 24th instant, and to lay them before the city councils. These bodies, in common with the whole community, are deeply sensible of the honor of your visit, and of the opportunity which it affords to cultivate a spirit of mutual good feeling and esteem. Connected as we are with one great commonwealth, yourself as its chief magistrate, and all as citizens ardently devoted to its interests, we offer, with perfect respect, our congratulations on its growing prosperity, and our cordial support in all measures designed for the general weal. Upon the harmony and cooperation of all parts of the republic, depends the welfare of the whole. Be assured, the city which we represent will at all times be proud to cultivate the closest habits of kindness, and to exchange and multiply good offices with every section of Pennsylvania.

We have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your excellency's most obedient servants,

GEORGE VAUX,
President of the Select Council.
J. R. INGERSOLL,
President of the Common Council.

His excellency
THE GOVERNOR OF PENN'A.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1824.

From the Carlisle Volunteer, Sept. 30

An Adams Ticket

We, the subscribers, having been appointed as delegates from the county of Franklin, to meet in Carlisle this 28th September, 1824, to form an Electoral Ticket favorable to the election of the honorable JOHN Q ADAMS as President, & JOHN C CALHOUN as Vice President of the United States, and being requested from various other counties, have, in obedience to our instructions, presumed to present for public support, such part of an Electoral Ticket as our means of information enabled us to form; and JACOB DECKART, GEORGE CHAMBERS, and WILLIAM HEYSER, Esq'rs, of the town of Chambersburg, are appointed a committee of correspondence, to whom information may be given, from such sections of the state as are not herein included; and these gentlemen will thereon fill up the blanks with the full number of names.

The gentlemen composing the ticket, so far as we feel authorised to go, are

The honorable Charles Huston;
John Sergeant, Esq. and Col. Thomas Forest } of Phil'a
John Davidson, Somerset;
Peter Wallace, Esq. Westmoreland
or Allegheny;
Dr. James Stephens, Washington
Dr. Henry C. Wampler, York;
John Ambaugh, Adams;
Dr. Henry B. Trout, Westmoreland;
William Myer, Bradford;
William Brindle, Lycoming;
James Shannon, Esq. Cumberland

And from the acknowledged talents and integrity of John Q. Adams and John C. Calhoun, it is expected they will obtain the support of the electors of this state; and we may be permitted to request the different printers throughout the state, to give the above an insertion in their papers.

ARCHIBALD BARD.
JOHN M'LEAN.

Electoral Ticket.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Presidential Electors at the Harrisburg Democratic Convention, held on the 4th of March last, and have all pledged themselves, that if elected, they will vote

Gen. Andrew Jackson

FOR PRESIDENT, AND

John C Calhoun

for VICE PRESIDENT of the U. S.

Thomas Lieber,	*James Dunc*
Cromwell Pearce,	*John Boyd,*
Philip Peltz,	*Abraham Ad*
Alex'r M'Caraher,	*Isaac Smith,*
Daniel Sheffer,	*William Thor*
Daniel Raub,	*Asa Mann,*
Joseph Engle,	*John Fogle,*
John Pugh,	PHILIP BENN
Adam Ritsher,	*John Rush,*
Charles Kinney,	*Peter Addam*
Adam King,	*James Ankrim*
William Beatty,	*Henry Sheetz*
Valentine Geisy,	*Adam Light,*
John Reed,	*James Murra*

Democratic Ticket

FOR
CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES.

CONGRESS,
John Mitchell.
ASSEMBLY,
Jacob Herring,
James M. Petrikin
SHERIFF,
John Keen,
ded
Robert Fate.
CORONER,
Walter Longwell,
Robert S. Watson.
COMMISSIONER,
John D. M'Mullin.
AUDITOR,
William L. Smith.

LAND FOR SALE,

In Clearfield county.

Will be sold, in *Bellefonte*, Centre county, on the 22nd day of November next,

3 tracts of patented land

containing

1004 Acres and 31 perches

each and allowance, situate on the Waters of Anderson's Creek, the South and East Branch Sinnamahoning, and and a large Run that empties above Chinclacamoose, Old Town in the

Eastern Purchase District Number four,

adjoining the Eastern Boundary of said District from the fifty-fourth Mile Stone; Surveyed on Warrant Number 5673, 5674 & 5675.

ALSO,

The Western one-third of a tract of land, containing 1004 acres 8 perches and allowances, adjoining the tract surveyed on warrant Number 5673, Surveyed on Warrant Number 5672.

ALSO,

One other tract of land surveyed on Warrant number 5792 containing

One thousand & Sixty two acres & allowance

distant about one mile from the Turnpike Road, adjoining a tract now, or lately occupied by Caleb Bailey, in Pike township. On this tract there is a part cleared.

The lands are all of a good quality. From the number of families settling in that part of the country, there is not the least doubt but they will advance in price in a few years. Farmers and others disposed to purchase will find it to their interest to attend the sale, which will be made in such manner as to suit purchasers. The Taxes are all paid on these lands.

Any information required can be obtained by applying to JOHN NORRIS Esq. Bellefonte, Centre county, or to MOSES BOGGS, Esq. near the Town of Clearfield, who viewed the lands.

To be sold as the property of the late William [illegible] of Reading. Conditions made known at time of sale by

GEO. D. B. KEIM,
WM. MOORE,
Assignees.

September 14th 18[illegible]

A gentleman well qualified to a SCHOOL wishes employment that way in the country. He would prefer a situation in Centre Co. He hopes to be able to render such satisfaction to those who would employ him. Enquire at the office of the Bellefonte Patriot.

Oct. 7, 1824.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election; and should I meet with a majority of your suffrages I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Thomas Hastings, jr.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre county.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I, through the medium of the press, beg leave to inform the public that I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Robert Tate.

Miles township, May 22, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing general election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of favour or affection, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the county to solicit the votes of the citizens individually, except this course be pursuedby the other candidates; in which case I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

John Keen.

Haines township, April 10, 1824

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZEAS,

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Bald-Eagle township, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer mysel as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and at the same time, with humanity and tenderness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

WILLIAM M'MINN,

AGAIN offers himself to the consideration of the Democratic Republicans of Centre county as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office

at the ensuing general election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Potter township, 27th March 1824.

Philipsburg Hotel,

AND

BOARDING HOUSE,

BY

GEORGE S. IRVINE.

THE subscriber having removed from public business in Mifflintown, hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken and intends to keep above BRICK ESTABLISHMENT, formerly occupied by Mr. Lincoln. This establishment has been built in a superior manner for the entertainment of the public, and will be open for the reception of TRAVELLERS, BOARDERS and OTHERS on the 15th instant.—The buildings are extensive, comfortable and convenient, and he pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to procure every necessary and even luxury for the table, and choice LIQUORS, so as to give general satisfaction. The STABLES are new and well constructed, attended by a careful and attentive OSTLER.

It is remarked for the information of travellers, that Philipsburg is situated 28 miles West of Bellefonte, Centre county, on the Turnpike road which leads to Franklin, Meadville and Erie, in a district of country, healthy and pleasant, beautifully adorned with *hill* and *dale*, and in the spring and summer season, exhibiting a highly *picturesque landscape* and *rural scenery* delightful and animating.

The turnpike roads which lead to and from this place are extraordinary well made, and kept in good repair, and the great improvements that have been made at Philipsburg these few years past, together with good accommodations, render it attractive and desirable, as a place of resort in the warm season, to those who are in pursuit of health or pleasure, and no fear is entertained but the judicious and tasteful will be gratified in their visits.

The subscriber will at all times keep a good supply of OATS and HAY—Also

Drovers can be accommodated with pasture on moderate terms.

Stages run thro' this place weekly, from Bellefonte to Erie, which afford an easy and comfortable conveyance for those who have a desire to travel this route.

Grateful for the partiality which he has experienced from the public at Mifflintown, the subscriber pledges his best exertions to merit a continuance of that partiality at Philipsburg.

G. S. I.

August 7, 1824.

To Travellers

AS a report prevails that the house formerly occupied by JACOB TEST, in the town of PHILIPSBURG, is no longer to be continued as a Tavern, the subscriber has thought proper thus publicly to inform the friends of this establishment, that such report is unfounded—that the said house will be continued as a house of

Public Entertainment, and STAGE OFFICE,

Sign of the

He is now provided with every accommodation the country can afford, which would contribute to the comfort or convenience of his guests, and assures his friends and the public generally, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to deserve a continuance of the patronage which has hitherto been so liberally bestowed.

James M'Girk.

August 25, 1823.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 6th of July last, A SORREL MARE, about the common size, has a star on her forehead, and between ten and twelve years old. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her to the subscriber residing in Philipsburg, shall receive a reward of FIVE dollars, and all reasonable charges.

ROBERT B. BURGER.

August 24, 1824.

Wanted Immediately.

A young man of steady habits, who can come well recommended, will be taken as an apprentice to the TANNING & CURRYING BUSINESS. For further information apply to the editor of the Patriot.

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on a promisory note which I gave some time last spring to James Ross, of Patton township, for $10, payable five months after date, as I never received any consideration therefor, and am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JAMES DILLEN.

Patton township, Sept. 4.

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Clearfield will be held at the court house in the Town of Clearfield on Monday the 18th day of October next at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Clearfield this twenty fifth day of August, A D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

GREENWOOD BELL, *Sher'ff.*

Hatting Business.

GEO HENNING

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, in his shop nearly opposite James M'Ghee's Blacksmithshop in the Borough of Bellefonte. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

TWO YOUNG MEN, about 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business, if application is made immediately.

Bellefonte, Sept. 10, 1824.

Clock, Watch Making and Silversmith Business.

ISAAC MEYER

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has commenced the above business's, and intends carrying them on in all their various branches extensively, in the front part of the house now occupied by Silvester W. Hull, as a saddler shop, and adjoining the office of the Bellefonte Patriot. Having had a considerable experience in his business, and by paying strict attention thereto, he expects to receive a proportionable share of public patronage. The highest price will be given by him for old silver.

August 6, 1824.

VALUABLE LANDS.

THE subscriber offers for sale in small lots to actual settlers, or in larger tracts to others, the following LANDS in the state of Pennsylvania, belonging to the Estate of the late William Bingham, viz:

250,000 ACRES

in the counties of Bradford and Tioga, at from Three Dollars to Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per acre, according to the situation; and

500,000 ACRES

in the counties of Potter, M'Kean, Venango, Armstrong, Jefferson and Lycoming, at Two Dollars per acre The terms are ten years for payment, three of them without interest. The land is generally of a good quality, well watered, intersected by important roads, and in a healthy situation. For further particulars, application may be made to agents in the different counties, or to

Robert H. Rose.

SILVER LAKE, PA. JULY 1, 1824.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trust my wife MARY on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

JOHN GLEN.

Walker township, Aug. 23, 1824.

Caution

WHEREAS my wife CATHARINE has eloped from my bed and board, and refuses to live with me, this is to caution all persons not to trust her on my account as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

DAVID TEMBLE.

Potter township, Sept. 8.

Electors of Centre County,

Take Notice.

THAT an election will be held for the election of *twenty eight* electors of *President and Vice President of the United States* on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December next, which will be on Friday the

29th day of October,

at the several election districts within the county of Centre, where the members of the General Assembly are by law elected, and the several Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks, who shall have attended at the last election for the members of the General Assembly, are hereby notified to attend and perform at the said election for electors the like duties, that they performed at the said last election: Of this all concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends to continue teaching in the Bellefonte Accademy, in the English department, and by strict attention to his pupils, he hopes to merit a continuance of the public patronage, which he has hitherto received.

He also intends teaching a class in English Grammar, in the winter season, four evenings in the week, two hours each evening, and during that time, he is confident that his pupils, by close application and unwearied exertions, will attain a radical knowledge of the English Language, so as to enable them not only to speak grammatically, but also to compose and write with perspicuity. This differs materially from the pedantick fifteen hours or three weeks system, which has been proved to deceive the illiterate.

HENRY O. K. CROSS.

Bellefonte, September 23, 1824.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A young man between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years, of a good moral character, and steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the HATTING BUSINESS, if application be made immediately to the subscribers living in the Borough of Bellefonte.

Stauber & Foster.

August 12, 1824.

Creditors take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the judges of the Court of common pleas, of Centre county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 11th day of October next, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, for the hearing of me & my creditors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JEHU FARR.

Sept. 17, 1824.

Courts of Appeal.

Constables holding militia warrants, and others residing within the bounds of the 32d Regiment, and the battalion commanded by Major Winslow, who wish to be exonerated from the payment of *militia fines* are hereby notified that the field officers of the 32d Regiment will hold an appeal at the house of Robert Patton, Innkeeper, on Saturday the 9th of October next.

That Major Winslow, captains Simler and Leonard, will hold an appeal at the house of Robert Collins, in the town of Clearfield, on Tuesday the 19th of October next.

Constables who neglect their duty may expect to be dealt with according to law.

JAMES T. SCOTT,
Brig. Ins.

Inspector's Office,
Huntingdon, Sep. 15, 1824

To Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Centre county, at the house of John Fredericks in Bald Eagle township, Centre County, on the eighth day of October next, for building a roof on the bridge across Bald Eagle creek at John Fredericks.

JOHN ADAMS,
JOHN HAYS,
JOSEPH GILLELAND,
Commissioners

Comm'rs Office, Bellefonte, Sept. 15, 1824.

NOTICE.

A few good COLLIERS & WOOD CHOPPERS will find employment at Clearfield Furnace by making immediate application.

P. A. KARTHAUS.

Karthaus, July 27, 1824.

Bank note Exchange,

IN PHILADELPHIA.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

	Per ct. dis.
United States Branch Banks	1/4
New Hampshire banks	1/2
Burlington (Vermont)	1/2
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston banks	par
Springfield bank	1/2
Hampshire, Northampton	1/2
Salem banks	1/2
Worcester banks	1/2
Other Massachusetts notes	2
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence banks	1/2
Washington, Westerly	1/2
Other Rhode Island notes	1/2
CONNECTICUT.	
Middletown bank	1/2
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1/2
Derby bank	1/2
Bridgeport bank	1/2
Eagle bank at New Haven	1/2
Hartford bank	1/2
NEW-YORK.	
New York City banks	par
Jacob Barker's bank	no sale
Albany banks	1/2
Troy bank	1/2
Mohawk bank Schenectady	do
Lansingburg bank	do
Newburg bank	do
Newburg branch, at Ithica	do
Orange county bank	do
Ontario	do
Catskill bank	do
Bank of Columbia Hudson	do
Middle District bank	do
Auburn bank	do
Geneva bank	do
Utica bank	do
Plattsburg bank	3
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada bank	5
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey Bank	
Bank in Newark	
Bank of New Brunsw	
Trenton Insurance Company	par
Farmer's bank, Mt. Holly	par
Cumberland bank	par
State bank at Camden	par
do at Elizabethtown	
do at New Brunswick	
do at Patterson	
do at Morristown	
do at Trenton	
do Sussex	
do Salem Steam Mill & Bank'g co.	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery county	par
Chester county, West Chester	par
Delaware county, Chester	par
Lancaster bank	1/2
Farmers bank, Lancaster	1/2
Harrisburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia do do	
Farmers b'k of Bucks county	
York bank	
Chambersburg	
Farmers bank of Reading	1
Gettysburg	
Carlisle bank	
Swatara at Harrisburg	
Pittsburg	1
Centre	6
Northumberland, Union & Columbia bank at Milton	15
Greensburg	
Brownsville	8
Other Pennsylvania notes	no sale
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, (Wil.)	par
Farmers bank of Del. & br.	1/2
Wilmington & Brandywine	1/2
Com bank of Delaware	1/2
Branch of do at Milford	1/2
Laurel bank.	no sale
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	1/2
do City bank	do
Annapolis	do
Branch of do. at Easton	do
Do. at Fredericktown	do
Hagerstown bank	do
Conococheague bank at Williamsport.	do
Bank of Westminster	do
Havre de Grace	do
Elkton	par
Bank of Caroline	1/2
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond & branches	1/2
Bank of the Valley	1/2
Branch of do. at Leesburg	1/2
Branch at Charlestown	1/2
Branch at Romney	1/2
N W bank of Va. Wheeling	5